of Public Works? A. No, sir; we did for the Board of Public Works \$195,533, making an aggregate of \$460,383, which is about 17½ per By Mr. Wilson: Q. What are your own in-

clividual contracts? A. My own individual contracts amount to about \$135,000.

Q. Now, I understood you to say, day before yesterlay, when you were on the stand, that Governor Shepherd had stock in this? A. No, sir, I did not. I said there was a Mr. Young's stock for his interest.

Q. For whose interest? A. For Mr. Shepherd's interest in the Stowe patent. I made a mistake in stating that was transferred—Mr. Smith hands me the original stock, and it shows that the transfer was made in February, 1871.

Mr. Wilson, You had better explain that matter, lest there should be some misapprehension of the same as wood, and in order to contract for it, as a matter of course, the same as wood, and in order to contract for it, as a matter of course, the same as wood, and in order to contract for it, as a matter of course, the same as wood, and in order to contract for it, as a matter of course, the same as wood, and in order to contract for it, as a matter of course, the same as wood, and in order to contract for it, as a matter of course, the same as wood, and in the contract for it, as a matter of course, the same as wood, and in the contract for it, as a matter of course, the same as wood, and in the contract for it, as a matter of course, the same as wood, and in the contract for it, as a matter of course, the repay that 20 per cent. The New Mr. Yes, sir, and thing.

Q. This, then, stood you made a dividend was to the public documents of the Board of Public Works!

A. Only so far as published.

Q. Were you not aware of the fact that they had in express terms pronounced against patent in provide a dividend was the public occurrence of the fact that they had in express terms pronounced against patent in express terms pronounced against patent in express terms pronounced against patent in the stock. Was the 20 per cent. Originally paid up! A. Yes, sir, or pay that the public documents of the Board of Public Works!

Q. Were you not aware of the fact that they had in expression in regard to this stock. Was the 20 per cent. O

was passed over to me.

The Chairman, I have the letter; it is to be found on page 1525.

found on page 1525.

[The letter was read by the chairman.]

By Mr. Wilson: Q. You sold that stock to
Baldwin, then, for Mr. Young! A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has Baldwin ever paid for it! A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he pay! A. He paid Mr. Young

think I deposited the note there! A. I think I deposited it, or, possibly—I forget whether that note was given to me or whether it was given direct to Mr. Young. I think it was given to me. I know I carried it some Q. For whom! A. For Mr. Baldwin.

Did you pay Mr. Young the money! A. Sir; I paid Mr. Young the money.
When! A. When I sold it to Mr. Baldwin.
Then you carried the notes, yourself! Q. When! A. When I sold it to Mr. Baidwin.
Q. Then you carried the notes yourself!
A. es, sir.
Q. Mr. Baldwin paid the money in the bank
Q. Mr. Baldwin paid the money in the bank

Board of Public Works, and with the out government together, were \$400,883. Your aggregate contracts were \$395,805. A. You get in, you see this \$135,000, which I did individually, you see this \$135,000, which I did individually. Yes, sir.

Yes, sir. Q. How? A. Outside of the company.
Q. Did you keep the account in these books?

Q. Then that \$135,000 worth of work of which you speak furnished no part of this \$30,-000 profit? A. Oh, no; not at all. profit A. Oh, no; not at all.
So the \$80,000 is the profit on \$460,083? air.

A. No, str. .

right; snybody associated with you! A. No o And some you had with Kilbourn! A

Q. I understand that.

By Mr. Christy: Q. You were present with
Mr. Kilbourn and Mr. John O. Evans in New York in August, '71, were you not? A. Yes

the letter with which we are all familiar A. I knew nothing about the letter until I saw it published in the New York Sun. Q. Since your attention has been called to that letter, have you become satisfied of the of the statement contained in the letter!

Q. So far as the statement relates to any of the pavement companies in this District, or are they inaccurate? A. I do not know to what you refer.

Q. 1 will refresh your recollection. [Mr Christy then read as follows:]

Evans, Clephane and myself left Washingto ight to visit Philadelphia and this place and ble up" all the asphalt or concrete pave-s we can. In Philadelphia to-day we Board of Public Works have savertised for pro-posals for paving, to be opened next Friday, the fixt inst. We propose to be prepared for them. We had to make a small ring of about seven per-sons in or to accomplish results. In this ring we put all the concretes. Evans, Clophane, yourself, Keliy, Kidwell and mycell comprise six of the 'tring.' We shall put it in the best shape pos-fible. We shall try and control the entire lot of asphalt pavenents. We will go home Sunday ovening and get all things in readiness for let Sep-tember.

aephalt parements. We will go home Sonday evening and get all things in readiness for ist September.

Q. Now, I wish you to say what, if any, portion of this is incorrect. A. The statement in regard to our making an arrangement with Dr. Filbert for his pavement is correct. The statement as to the purchase or arrangement for the purchasing of the steam roller is incofrect. The statement about "gobbling up" I know nothing about: I am in no way responsible for It, and I did not know there was any such article over think it is proper.

man could draw such an inference.

Mr. Christy. The reason I asked this ques-

Kilbourn or by the memorialists.

The Witness. That is a question for you to The Witness. That is a question for you to decide. I do not consider that there is any slander in his statements; but I do consider that there is a slander when you attempt to say that I conspired to defraud, which you virtuously. A. No, sir, I have never seen their

that memorial and see what there is in it.

Mr. Christy. The committee, however, listened to that which I deemed a very singular statement which he was permitted to make in that company; what proportion of the interest of the hold? A. He held a half, I think this very unusual charge, as a witness under oath, and he gave significance to it by saying, "I am under oath."

What was the reason of that unequal interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what was the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what was the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what was the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what was the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what was the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what was the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in that company; what proportion of the interest of John O. Evans in the

By Mr. Bass: Q. That was not for the Board about that, however; I do not think it was Q. Who apprised you of the fact that the Board of Public Works would let any concrete carriage-ways to be laid in this city before t time! A. I was aware that they had adv

Public Works, that the awards would be to the lowest bidder! A. Yes, sir; that was my idea.

Q. And you had no other! A. I had no was pabl in was not handed back to them! A. Q. And it was not for the purpose of inform-

ing the Board of Public Works, that you made this bid? A. No, sir. Q. To what extent did you purchase asphalt, Q. What did he pay? A. He paid Mr. 1oung
\$3,500 for it.
Q. For how many shares? A. One hundred
shares.
Q. Did Mr. Baldwin get any dividends on
Q. Did You not negotiate with S. M. Pike for
certain patents that he had control of, for con-Shares.

Q. Did Mr. Baldwin get any dividends on that stock? A. He did.

Q. When did he make that payment? A. He gave me notes at the time, and I held the stock No, sir.

Q. Did you not negotiate with S. M. Pike for certain patents that he had control of, for concrete payement in the city of New York? A.

G. Did etherof rows accepted A. Not that

Q. When did he make that payments A. He gave me notes at the time, and I held the stock and it he notes were taken up; they were renewed once or twice.

Q. When were they taken up! A. I think

Q. You were not advised of that fact! A. No, Q. When were they taken up! A. I think just prior to that transfer to him on the books.
The transfer seems to have been October 10, 1871, of 100 shares of stock.
Q. Did he pay that monoy to you! He took up the note.
Q. Who! A. Baldwin.
Q. Who! A. Baldwin.
Q. Who! A. Baldwin.
Q. What bank! A. That is more than I can remember; but I think it was the Bank of the Mc.ropolis.
Q. Who deposited the note there! A. I think I deposited it, or, possibly—I forget.
Q. Who deposited it, or, possibly—I forget.
Q. An no other persons! A. No other persons!

Q. And no other persons! A. No other per-Q. Why was it that you made these extensive arrangements prior to that letting? A. To be ready for contracting; no other purpose. Q. What assurance had you that you ever would receive any of these awards? A. None,

A. He paid the same as the others—20 per cent., and sold it for 25.

By Mr. Bass: Q. I don't understand one thing. It appears that your contracts with the Board of Public Works, and with the old government together, were \$460,383. Your aggreagate contracts were \$503.805.

How! A. Outside of the company.

Did you keep the account in these books!

Q. Do you consider that you obtained no advantage in being allowed each to go surety upon bonds for the other!

A. I think not.

Q. And also certain interests in real estate.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Who was interested with you in the work ouiside of the company! A. In a portion of it Mr. Evans and Mr. Kilbourn.
Q. Anybody else! A. No, sir.
Q. Was there any other person interested in top portion of the work that Evans and Kilbourn were not interested in!

The Witness. Of my work.

A. No, sir.

Mr. Christy. I will submit this question to the company of the

Q. And some you had with Kilbourn! A. They were interested.

By Mr. Christy: Q. When was that company dissolved! A. In October, 1872.

By Mr. Merrick: Q. Was Mr. James G. Berrett a stockholder in that company! A. No, sir, never.

Q. None of the shares transferred to him at uny time! A. No, sif.

Q. These contracts that you have spoken of, the amount of which you have given, did they finclude the contracts of Evans and Filbert, in which you were interested! A. No, sir these its short as a circumstance of importance which you were interested! A. No, sir these to show certainy that these parties were very to show certainy that these parties were very to show certainy that these parties were very which you were interested? A. No. sirr these to show certainly that these parties were very Exclusive of those contracts.

In their name in which you had an interA. Yes, sir; I didn't keep those acwith a view of agertaining the responsibility of

Mr. Clephane Mr. Christy. No, sir; but I want to show that

Mr. Christy. No, sir; but I want to show that the assessed value of his estate at that time was only \$12,000, and yet he was allowed to incur liabilities to the extent of \$317,000.

Mr. Hubbell. Would his stocks be assessed? Mr. Christy. No, sir; that is the very reason of my inquiring as to their value. Perhaps we may eliminate all the difficulty from this. To the Wincas. Did you estimate in that the amount of stock you held in the Metropolis Paving Company? A. Yes, sir.

q. You say that you were charged with the duty of distributing that stock? A. Yes, sir.

q. I ask you, now, if the reason for that was not because there were controversics between

taining the passage of these bills through Congress for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue and M street! A. I do not know that there

g. You say that you gave him a certain mount of stock! A. Yes, sir!...

The statement is correct. The statement and the commont of stock! A. Yes, sir!...

The statement about "cybbling up"! I know nothing about: I am in no way responsible for it, and I did not know there was any such arrangement. The statement about securing another stone breaker, that I know nothing about: I had a stone breaker, that I know nothing about. I had a stone breaker, that I know nothing about it. I and no think any purchase mas made of asphalit at all.

Q. As to the amount of asphalit A. I did not kink any purchase mas made of asphalit at all.

Q. Do you desire now to contradict any other part of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. Q. You don't O a. I do not. Q. Almitting all this to be true, every statement of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. White and the statement of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. Q. Almitting all this to be true, every statement of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. White a compiracy! A. No, sir; I do not. Q. That being about it. I do not know any interpart of the statement of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. White a compiracy! A. No, sir; I do not. Q. That being about the statement of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. White and the statement of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. White and the statement of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. White and the statement of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. White and the statement of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. White a statement of this letter, including this "Wh. D. C. White and the statement of this letter, including this "Wh. D. C. White, and the statement of this letter, including this "Wh. D. C. White and the statement of this letter, including this "Wh. D. C. White and the statement of this letter, including this "Wh. D. C. White and the statement of this letter, including this "Wh. D. C. White and the statement of this letter, including this "Wh. D. C. White and the statement of this letter, including this The statement about "gobbling up" I know nothing about: I am in no way responsible for it, and I did not know there was any such arrangement. The statement about securing another stone breaker, that I know nothing about. I had a stone breaker at work here at the time, and we talked about having another stone breaker, but made no arrangement about it.

Q. As to the amount of asphalt? A. Idd nothing about it. I do not think any purchase mass made of asphalt at all.
Q. Do you desire now to contradict any other part of this letter? A. I do not know any other part of this letter? A. I do not know any other part of it.
Q. Don't you think that has the air and spirit of a conspiracy? A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Don't you think that has the air and spirit of a conspiracy! A. No, sir, I do not.
Q. You don't! A. I do not.
Q. Admitting all this to be true, every statement of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. tells me to draw on him for \$25,000 cash, for the constant of this letter, including this: "H. D. C. tells me to draw on him for \$25,000 cash, for the time! I do not want to do injustice to any real estate pool!" A. That I do not know any thing about.

Q. That being admitted to be true, would not you say, as a reasonable person, that it was a fair inference that there was a combination in the nature of a conspiracy! A. I should think not. I do not see how any man can draw such an inference.

Mayor Emery.
Mr. Jewett. Not to-day; not since I have been

Certainly no comparison can be instituted been

Certainly no comparison can be instituted been Mr. Christy. The reason 1 asked this question of this witness is this: He prefaces his statement under eath with round sentences, saying that certain malicious standers are in the charges made by the memorialists.

The Witness. I so regard them.

Mr. Christy. Now I wish to ascertain whether these malicious standers are made by Hallett Kilbearn on by the memorialists.

Mr. Christy. I agree with the committee that the question is not one of any gravity as to the committee that the question is not one of any gravity as to the committee that the question is not one of any gravity as to the committee that the question is not one of any gravity as to the committee that the question is not one of any gravity as to the committee that the question is not one of any gravity as to the committee that the question is not one of any gravity as to the committee that the question is not one of any gravity as to the committee that the question is not one of any gravity as to the committee that the question is not one of any gravity as to the committee that the properties of the committee that the committee that the properties of the committee that the

By Mr. Christy: Q. Have you ever had a set-

tually do in your memorial. I am talking of the memorial and not of that letter.

The Chairman. The committee will look over sir. I had a statement from Mr. Evans, I besir. I had a statement from Mr. Evans, I be-lieve, in regard to it. Q. What was the interest of John O. Evans

under oath.

By Mr. Christy: Q. Did you, in fact, before you went to New York, have any experience whatever in laying concrete pavement! A. I had seeme little.

Q. Very little, was it not! A. Very little.
Q. In what part of this city! A. On G street, between Seventh and Ninth.

Q. Who were interested with you in that!
Q. Who were interested with you in that!
Q. Who were interested with you in that!
Q. On page 304 of the testimony of this inpublican pretenders send similar offerings, so publican pretenders. Q. Who were interested with you in that?

A. There was no one. I took the contract and did the work for a man by the name of Dr.

Q. The contract was completed? A. Yes, sir;
I think it was completed; I am not cortain

A. No, sir.
Q. To no person! A. No, sir.
By Mr. Jewett: Q. There is a little misapprehension in regard to this stock. Was the
20 per cent. originally paid up! A. Yes, sir.
Q. Then I understand your first dividend was

Oh, no, sir. A. B. KIRTLAND RECALLED. By the Chairman, Q. Do you think you have stated every material fact within your knowl-edge of this matter of DeGolyer & McCleilan! A. I think I have. Mr. Kirtland was here discharged from fur-

ther attendance. The committee adjourned to ten o'clock a.

ORDNANCE. THE RECENT EXPERIMENTS ON NUT ISLAND.

count of a recent trial of ordnance on land, Boston harbor: "The experiments were made under the observation of Captain Truxing ton, captain of ordnance of the Navy Department, and under the supervision of Norman Wiard, agent of the Department and inventor of the riffing improvement. For the purposes of the riffing improvement. For the purposes of the riffing improvement and inventor of the riffing improvement. For the purposes of the riffing improvement and inventor of the riffing improvement. For the purposes of the riffing improvement and inventor of the riffing improvement. For the purposes of the riffing improvement and inventor of the riffing improvement. For the purposes of the riffing improvement and inventor of the Roman and Speaker of the House of Representatives as follows: The New York Herald gives the following ac-Wiard's invention, but in other respects there was no difference whatever. One hundred and forty pounds of powder—the largest quantity ever used in a gun—was fired from each, and the projectiles were respectively of 400 pounds weight. The targets consisted of wrought iron plates of 15 inches in thickness, and they were erected side by side 150 feet distant.

"The rifled projectile fired from the Wiral gun was of conical shape, and the one fired from the common smooth-bore piece was necessarily round. The one first-named went

clear through the 15-inch plates, sight into a sand bank in the rear. lition of the almost invulnerable target was complete, and so great was the force with which it was struck that a fragment of 300 or 400 pounds was thrown clear across the island, a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile. The projectile from the smooth-bore gun penetrated the target only about six and a half inches; and as the advantages were precisely equal, the superiority of the rifled arm was at once established by the experiment, and admitted by the Government authorities of observation. Compared with other comparative tests, this style of gun is the most destructive ever yet produced. The improvement, as the Government understands it, does not involve the manufacture of new guns to secure it.

"Take the present armament of our forts just a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile

as they are, and they can be rifled at one-tent! bore ordnance is not in the least impaired; and including the cost of rifling, the arms will be cheaper by one-tenth than the best English guns, and for destructive powers their efficiency can hardly ever be equaled. The improvement that.

Mr. Christy. I will submit this question to the chairman. I asked Mr. Clephane this question; to what stocks he referred when he stated that he had stocks and estimated them having for a 15-inch gun a twist of about one full turn in 50 feet, and so stationing the grooves at the side of the bore that neither grooves at the side of the bore that neither grooves at the side of the bore that neither grooves at the side of the bore that neither grooves at the side of the bore that neither grooves at the side of the bore that neither grooves at the side of the bore that neither grooves at the side of the bore that neither grooves at the side of the bore that neither grooves at the side of the bore that the side of t of the bore, thus leaving it smooth at the bot-tom and top where the shot would strike in "balloting," should the gun be used as a smooth-bore for spherical projectiles after be

'After the gun is rifled, however, it is proposed to improve the spherical projectiles now on hand by drilling three small holes in each, a little distance from the point of contact the shot or shell would have with the bore of the gun when inserted as if for firing—the holes to be equi-distant from each other in the form of a regular triangle. Into these holes insert three brass pins, each to be cut, after the insertion of such, the exact length necessary to support the projectile up and out of contact with the bot-Mr. Christy. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jewett. Do you want to show that he tom of the bore, so that the windage shall be

most simple means, often attempted in this country and Europe without success."

GRANT AND LEE. From the Philadelphia All Day City Item.; Ever and anon certain British journalistsnotably, the London Times-go to a great deal of trouble to make it appear that General Lee was a far greater captain than General Grant. Nay! they not only place him in advance of

good as nearly all are when in the defensive, but he generally failed when in the aggressive. This proves that he was not a good fighter, and a good fighter is a necessary quality in great

meralehip. Burnside had been driven back with dreadful slaughter; Hooker was driven back with terr ble elaughter, and when Grant crossed the Rapidan, Lee felt certain that he also would be driven back with fearful shupther. So bek-tain was he of this result that he sent a detabli-

tween Grant and Lee. Grant always made his point, which was to smash his enemy.

Lee was distinguished on the other hand, as we have said, for failure in eyery aggressive movement. He was most disastrously beaten

occasions in Pennsylvania. In the early we do not say these things for the pur pose of underrating General Lee, but simply to do justice to the great soldier who honorably officiates as the Executive of the nation, and whose modesty is as remarkable to-day as when he went to the Governor of Illinois to seek a command in the war for the preservatiof the Union.

THEY have a judge in Florida who was a rested and put into the calaboose for drunker ness. While in confinement, he endeavored to "I am under oath."

Q. What was the reason of that unequal interest; did he furnish more money than you or the other gentleman? A. Yes; he conducted the whole business and carried it on himself; in order that he might the whole business and carried it on himself; we had no trouble or concern about it at all.

Q. Did you know that Hallet Kilbourn interests. The charges are not made under oath.

By Mr. Christy: O. Did you in fact before the fore that amount, in this business? A.

No. sir.

REVIEW OF THE MERITS OF THE CONTROVERSY.

JUDGE WILSHIDE WRITES ANOTHER CARD JUDGE WILSHIBE WRITES ANOTHER CARD

-THE CASE POINTEDLY STATED-POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS FOR BAXTES—
THE CAPTIVE JUDGES-BOTH PARTIES

STILL ACTIVELY MAKING PREPARA
time, and they knew no orders except those which
came from their supersides.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1874. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: In the Washington Chronicie of the 3d in stant there appears, under the heading of "A Statement of Facts," an editorial stating that "all the statements which have appeared in the press here having been written by Haxter's Mr. Wilson. You had better explain that matter, lest there should be some misapprehension about your testimony.

The Witness. I think in the letter which I wrote to Mr. Shepherd I did not have the secretary's book with me, and I stated that the retary's book with me, and I stated that the transfer, the sale, was made to Baldwin in July, 1871. I find that it was in February, 1871.

Q. The sale by whom? A. By Mr. Young. It was passed over to me.

A. Yes, it reference to that macadam.

The Witness. I think in the letter which I was passed over to me.

Q. You do not apply that, of course, to the steam-roller also.

Q. I thought you spoke of the stone-crusiaer.

A. The crusher also.

Q. They were both bought for macadam is which have appeared in money.

By Mr. Bass: Q. I see by the books that the stemensy, it has been semewhat difficult for the six weeks from the time it was paid back within about six weeks from the time it was paid back? You had done and all the eircumstances governing it;" and stationers within about six weeks from the time it was paid back? Who had done pound and it work, had you, in the meantime? A. Oh, yes.

Q. They were both bought for macadam.

Q. They were both bought for macadam work, had you, in the meantime? A. Oh, yes.

Q. So it was not the same money? A. We yes, I desire to autoneys, it has been semewhat difficult for the stream-roller also.

Q. They were both bought for macadam macadam.

Q. They were both bought for macadam in the press here having been written by Baxter's and the press here having been written by Baxter's and the press here having been written by Baxter's and the press here having been written by Baxter's and the press here having been written by Baxter's and the press here having been written by Baxter's and the press here having been written by Baxter's and the press here having been written by Baxter's and the press here having been written by Baxter's and the press here having been written by Baxter's and the press here having been written by Baxter's and the pres and the law applicable to this case, for the benefit of the public, as well as the Chronicle and its in-

The constitution of Arkansas makes it the duty of the Senate during the first six days after it meets in general session to canvass the votes cast for Governor and other executive officers at each veneral election at which said officers are to b ted, and to declare the person having received the highest number of votes for any such offices to The following extract from the Journal of the

two Houses of the General Assembly, January 6, 18f3, shows how the canvass of the vote for Gor "To the President of the Senate

"To the President of the Senate:
"Your committee appointed to confer with a
like committee on the part of the House to agree
upon the time, place and manner of canvassing
the returns of the election for Governor, beg leave
to submit the following report, to wit:

"First. The returns shall be opened by the presiding officer of the Senate, in the presence of the
members of both Houses, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1873, at the Sour of 8:39 o'clock p. m...
in the hall of the House of Representatives, and
a teller shall be appointed by each House to tally
the vote.

aforesaid, shall be immediately deposited in the office of the Secretary of State by the president pro ten. of the Senate, and a duplicate thereat, attested by the president pro ten. of the Senate, and a duplicate thereat, attested by the president pro ten. of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall be, without delay, transmitted to the Gov-

"Asa Hodges,
"James Tohrans,
"Richard A. Dawson,
"Committee on the part of the Senate,
"Jso. W. Fox,
"J. H. Johnson,
"W. M. C. Reen,
"Committee on the part of the House,
ar Reldin moved that the report of th Senator Boldin moved that the report of the mmittee be received and adopted; carried."

JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF HEFFESINTATIVES,
"HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,)
"The President of the Senate called the join saion to order, and orded the call of the roll.
"The secretary of the Senate called the roll onators, and the following Senators answered their names:"

"The Secretary of the Senate then read the returns as follows:"

"The presiding officer announced that Elishe Upon being ratified by a joint committee, appointed for that purpose, "Hon, Elish Baxter then came in, and was introduced by Senator Torrans.
"Governor Baxter then addressed the Assembly as follows:"

That this tribunal was the only one authorized

to canvass the vote and determine who was cleeted Governor at the election held November and making that his capital. 5, 1872, and the two Houses of the General As-sembly, the only tribunal that can determine the in the case of the State of Arkansas, on the rela-tion of Joseph Brooks vs. Elisha Baxter, and Stephen Wheeler, auditor, vs. John Whytock, circuit judge of Pulaski county, in both of which cases it was held that:

"The solution of the question before us depends upon our own constitution, and upon a fair constitution of that instrument we are of opinion that the right to determine who is the legally-elected Governor of the State belongs to another department, and not to the courts; and it would be a usoless expenditure of time to enter on a treatise on guo unrearto, its history, modifications, uses, a.c.

"Under this constitution the determination of the destination of the de Q. I ask you, now, if the reason for that was not because there were controversics between the company and various persons as to their right to receive the stock? A. Yes, sir; I stated that, I think. Some claimed stock that we did not think should have it.

Q. There were persons claiming an interest in that stock that you were not willing to recognize it.

Q. What services had they rendered for the company? A. We did not consider that they had rendered are.

Q. Did they claim that they had rendered the services in the services in the services in the services with the bither parties, and we declined to recognize it.

Q. Were there any of these parties who claimed that they had rendered services in obstations of his career as general. He was as good as nearly all are when in the defensive.

Nay! they not only place him in advance of Governor has been duly elected or not, is vested exclusively in the determination of the question as to whether a person acrotising the question acrotising the

that State:

"State of Arkansas, county of Pulaski, in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county, in vacation, State of Arkansas, plaintiff, vs. Elisha Baxter, offerdiant, action to prevent usurpation of the office of Governor. The Supreme Court having decided, in the matter of the application of the Attorney General made to that court at the June term thereof, 1873, for a writ of que werrashe against the defendant, Elisha Baxter, as Governor of the State, that no action at hew whatever will lie against one in office as Governor, when the question sought to be tried is the regularity and validity of the election of the lanumbent.

"The clerk of the Pulaski Circuit Court is therefore hereby ordered and directed forthwith

nerofore hereby ordered and directed forthwith dismiss, at the cost of the State of Arkanass, as above entitled case from the docket of said "T. D. W. YOSLEY, "Attorney General." This was a case brought by Yonley, as Attorney Beneral, in the name of the State, against Bax

teneral, in the name of the State, against bax-ter to accomplish exactly what Brooks by his suit sought to accomplish; and still the Attorney General has officially declared the effect of the Supremé Court to be just what I claim for it, namely, to remit the contesting parties to the General Assembly for a settlement of their con-

through its properly-constituted authority, its central committee, of which Powell Clayton was chairman, affirmed this view, and indorsed, in ag strong language as possible, the finality of the determination made by the Supreme Court, and, not only that, indorsed the Republicanism and an extract of their proceedings of date October 8, 1873, published in my letter to your paper of date April 80, 1878.

A query here suggests itself. If the theory of

Clayton, Dorsey, Brooks & Co., that Brooks was elected, is true, then it follows that the Legisla-ture that elected S. W. Dorsey to the United Senate was not a legally-elected Legislature, be cause it is well known that a large majority of that Legislature was Republican and elected on the same ticket upon which Governor Baxter was

candidate.

The foregoing is a true statement of facts in the premises, and most of which will appear by refershoe to Part 2 Executive Documents, No. 229,
House of Representatives, present session.
Respectatify, No. W. W. WILBHIRE,
AN ENTHUSIASTIC BAXTER MEETING.

[Special to The National Republican.] Larries Book, Ank., May 5.—Judge Harriso presided is at evening over the largest meeting, embraging all classes and all colors, ever held in Pine Bluff, Jefferson county, the home of Senator Clayton. The meeting enthusiastically requests the President to sustain Gov. Baxter, and to proteet the Legislature upon its meeting. Judge and stated he had some measur Harrison was formerly judge of the Supreme Sourt, and was a candidate for re-election on the Brooks tickets in 1872. He is one of the most de-voted Republicans in the State.

[By Associated Press.]

Little Rock, Ark., May 5.—A special to the Gazette says a large meeting was held at Pine Bind last night, presided over by W. M. Harrison. Resolutions were adopted condemning Brooks and approving Baxter's course; also, at roving the course of Gen. H. King White in his agement o laffairs in the interest of Baxter. management o lakalis in the same of the sa

nt not to join either side but to let th

State commissioner of public works, addressed the meeting in the interest of peace, and advised

Q. Did you loan any proportion of the cap-ital stock of the Metropolis Paving Company!

A. No, sir.

O. To no person! A. No, sir.

O. To no person! A. No, sir.

ing. Chief Justice McClure had

A WRIT SERVED n Generals Churchill and Blocher, commanding came from their superiors.

The Baxter side has advices from Washington

that Senstor Clayton applied to the President for the use of the Federal troops in searching for the two judges, but the President declined to let them be used for that purpose. ANOTHER GREAT SHAL CAPTURED. made. The seal was forwarded by express yer-

terday. This morning, before the express agent had time to deliver it, a squad of Brooks' men tered his office and captured the seal. BOTH PARTIES ACTIVE.

Considerable activity provails on both sides tonight. Sentinels are doubled around Baxter's

THE JUDICIAL CAPTIVES.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A Little Rock special says:

After the arrest of Judges Hennett and Searle by the Baxterites they were, taken across the river in a skill and then to St. John's College, at the tskirts of the city. They spent the night there, and yesterday morning were put on horses and, in charge of a band of cavalry, were taken into the county, and will probably be kept in the woods.

WHAT JUDGE RENNETT SAYS.

A son of Judge Bennett received a letter last received from the form he f

A son of Judge Bennett received a letter last evening from his father, saying: "I suppose you ral Blocher, of Baxter's forces.

REASONS FOR THE ARREST. St. Louis, May 5.—The Democrat's Little Rock special of last night says that the reason for the arrest of Judges Searle and Bennett, of the Sureme Court, may be summed up as follows There is a standing appropriation of \$50,000 at the disposal of the Governor, for the payment of the militia when called into activo service. This have suspended thirty-nine sophomores and forty statute was passed in 1858. Governor Brooks made a requisition for part of this fund. The auditor drew a warrant upon the treasurer for mandamus against the treasurer, asking that he trustees. be compelled to pay the money. To the mandamus the treasurer responded that the presiding officer of the Senate, to whom the election returns were

upon the fund.

To this a replication was prepared setting the judgment in favor of Brooks, for the office of Governor and his installation into office thereun der. To this replication a demurrer was prepared to the effect that the Circuit Court was without jurisdiction to render judgment. The question presented by pleadings would necessarily have determined who is the legal Governor. To pre-vent this determination by the court Judges Ben-nett and Searle were arrested. Baxter denies ing by a squad of regulars, acting as police, an unfinished report of their arrest addressed to Baxter was found on a table, where it had been lett in haste incident to departure, which effect-ually refutes the statement. Writs of habeas corpus have been issued for the missing judges, and Baxter, Newton, Churchill, Blocher and Williams are reported to have left town to avoid

day morning, State Auditor Wheeler was awakened by knocking at the doors of his resi-dence. He jumped out of bed and went down stairs, where he saw a hack at the door. The back for him to come out. He went out, and somg men who had been stationed with guns on the other three sides of the house rushed up and put

him by force into the carriage.

He was driven down to the Anthony house.

They there took him to Baxter's room, woke Bax-Concluding by saying that "I am now prepared to take the cuth of office."

"The oath of office."

"The year of McClanany said: "I beg pardon for acting without orders, but I thought it my duty to capture Wheeler, bring him to you, and make him acknowledge you as Governor; I will do the same with State Treasurer Page and Brooks if him acknowledge you as Governor; I will do the same with State Treasurer Page and Brooks if you say so." Baxter gave orders to release him, much to McCanany's discomfiture. There is some

THE TELEGRAPH AGAIN SHIZED.

Baxter has again practically seized the tele-

Newsey N. J. May 5 .- The Third army core not here to-day to commemorate the tenth anni-versary of the association. Among those present were Generals McMichael, Burling, Byles and

which was presided over by General McMichael.

After the residing of the secretary's report, a committee was appointed to confer with General Du Peyster, who is writing a history of the corps, to secure an early publication of the same.

During the afternoon the First brigade New Jersen State with paradeth become in the conference of the corps of the cor Jersey State militia paraded in honor of the corps, and were reviewed by General Mott and the mem-bers of the corps. In the evening there was a

ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COM-PANY. New York, May 5. Heary V. Gahogan,

"Et J. Seark."

That this disposition of the question was considered final and conclusive is again confirmed by the following order of the Attorney General of that State:

"State of Arkansas, county of Pulaski, in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county, in vacation, State of Arkansas, plaintiff, vs. Elisha Baxter, off-endant, action to prevent usurpation of the office of Governor."

"The Supreme Court having decided, in the matter of the application of the Attorney General made to that court at the pulsation of the Supreme Court having decided, in the matter of the application of the Attorney General made, to that court at the pulsation for the application of the confidence of the application of the court of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the confiof a receiver to wind up the affair of the coni-pany. In answer the company deny all the alle-gations of insolvenor, and, while admitting the contract, claim that it is for the best interests of

ELECTION IN INDIANA Indianarolis, May 5. The municipal ele here to-day was one of the most hotly-conte here to-day was one of the most hotly-contested over held in this dify, and the vets the heaviest ever polled, resulting in a victory for the Democrats or anti-temperance party. The Democrats elected nine out of thirteen of unblimen, the council standing sixteen Democrats and ten Republicans. The Democratic challings for mayor was also elected. This is the first time in eighteen years that this city has been under Democratic control. crats or anti-temperance party. The Democrats elected pine out of thirteen council manufacture of the infamies of this "Indian slave-trade." He send pine out of thirteen council standing sixteen Democrats and ten Republicans. The Democratic fahilidate for mayor was also elected. This is the first time in eighteen years that this city has been under Democratic control. The temperance blocks was elected at Jefferson-ville, Peru, Muncie, waterloo, Anderson, Washash, New Albaby, Franklin, Augaler, Madison and Orawfordsville.

THE NOREOLE LOFTERY DRAWING. THE NOREOLE LOTTERY DRAWING.
FORTHERS MORROW, VA., May 5.—The drawing of the Masonio Relief Association took place this ovening at the Opera-house. J. L. Roper, ed.; president of the association stated to the audience that the gross receipts from the sais of tickets was \$174,020, and that the association would reserve from this sum only the amount of its notural expenses, leaving \$125,000 to be distributed in prizes. Ticket No. 17,500, held by J. D. Reid, of Norfolk, draw the capital prize of \$25,000. No. prizes. Ticket No. 17,500, held by 3. D. Norfolk, drew the capital prize of \$25,000. 39,649 drew \$12,600.

RACING IN TENNESSEE. MRIPHIS, May 5.—Chickasaw Jockey Club races, second day: First race—114 mile heats, for all ages—won by Btampede; Edwin Adams second, Limestone third; Ortaion, Surfy, Donybrook, Chris. Doyle and Capt. Hutchinson distanced. Ortaion was the favorite. Time—2484, Second race—mile heats, for all ages—with by Quartermaster; B. F. Carver second, Emit third, Mary L. fourth. Time—1:494, 1:4674. Carver was the favorite.

THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH. Louisvills, May 5.—Nothing but routine bust ness was done in the General Conference to-day The only notable event was the addrags of Dr Leo Erick Pierce, the oldest minister of the Church, who gave some details of his long life t) present if his strength permitted him.
On motion, it was ordered that Dr. Pierce b allowed to speak at any time, and that the rule be suspended for that purpose. MATCHED TO FIGHT. PHILADELPHIA, May 5 .- Billy Ewdards an

Sam Collyer are matched to fight Thursday, August 5, for \$1,000 a side and the light weight ohampionship of America. Articles of agreement were signed April 30, and the first deposit of \$100 a side has been sent to Frank Queen, of the New York Clipper, as temporary stakeholder, and J. M. Mortimer, of Philadelphia, has been appointed an American who was an oye-witness of the ca BALTIMORE AGAINST EXPANSION. BALTHORE, May 5.—At a special election to-day the proposition to extend the city limits was rejected by over five hundred unjucity. Only

BASE BALL.

HARTFORD VS. ATHLETIC. HARTFORD, CONN., May 5.—A game of base ball was played here to-day between the Athletic cist), of Philadelphia, and the Hartford, of this city, with the following result:

ATLANTIC VS. BALTIMORE. Naw York, May 5.—In the game to-day be-ween the Atlantic and Baltimore clubs the folwing was the score:

. . 0 10 4 3 0 1 0 3

THE INDIAN COUNTRY. St. PAUL, MINE., May 5.—A dispatch from Bismarck to-day says: Major Sperry, Indian agent to Fort Berthald, arrived to-day with a delegation of Arickaree and Mandaus on their way to the Indian Territory to examine that country with a view to removal there. The tribes of the Gros Ventres refuse to leave the

ountry.

After visiting the Indian country they will go to Washington to see the Great Father. Money was sent to the old agent last fall to pay for the

RECORD OF FIRE.

A fire in Orange, N. J., Monday night, de stroyed the dry goods store of H. Myers, the baker shop of Clathers, and the saloon and dwelling of C. Black. Loss, \$30,000. The block in Hyde Park, Mass., including the

By the explosion of a coal-oil lamp last night know Judge Searle and I were captured at Argenta last night. We are well treated and in no bodily danger. Don't know when we will be rethree boys were asleep. They were discovered leased." The letter was received through Gene- in an unconscious condition from inhaling smoke (we recovered, but one (Alfred Brown) died. The clothing establishment of Jacob Hall, a

Memphis, was burned yesterday. Loss, \$20,000. BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Erie canal was opened yesterday. The faculty of Ann Arbor university, Michigan

Sunbury and Lewistown railroad was sold at auc the money, who, to protect himself from any doubtful payment, refused to honor the warrant, whereupon the attorneys for Brooks prepared a chaser was Malcolm Campbell, acting for the

The tobacco warehouse at Front and Doc streets, Philadelphis, built many years ago by the city was sold yesterday at auction for \$151,000. It was bought by Wm. Massey Brewer. The agents of the American line, at Philadel-phia yesterday received a cable dispatch stating

that a smouldering fire had occurred among some cargo of the ship Ohio, but that it had been ex-tinguished by the steam-pumps. From the na-ture of the dispatch the agents do not think the damage amounted to snything. A youth named Christian Giese, aged sixteen was arrested on Monday at Baltimore for assault-ing another boy. His disgrace so prayed upon his mind that he suicided yesterday morn-

his mind that he seemed ing, taking arsenic.

Bertha Daniets, seventeen years old, committed suicide yesterday at her home in Wood street, Philadelphia, by eating sulphur from the head of The direct trade convention met at Atlanta yesterday and perfected measures for establish-ing a direct line of steamers between Savannah

The six men composing the firm of Walker Co., in Elizabeth, N. J., arrested on Monday, charged with swindling, were committed to the county jail yesterday, in default of ball. Several

Yesterday, at New Orleans, while the steamboat Exporter was discharging her cargo, paying the hands \$1.50 per day, two hundred 'longshore-men appeared on the scene, requiring the hands to stop work or charge \$3 per day. A free fight ensued and two men were wounded. The ringtinued at the reduced rate.

Gen. Sickles, who has been in London for some Hon. John Jay, American Minister to Austria will leave Liverpool for New York on Saturday Capt. John Christopher, commandant of th

PERSONAL.

post at Yorkville, S. C., committed suicide yes-terday by shooting with a pistol. A jury of inquest rendered a verdict as above. The remains will be sent to Philadelphia for interment. Edmund Morris, who for many years edited

gramme, and will provide an abundant amount of and published the Trenton Gazette, and was au-thor of "Ten Acres Enough" and "How to Get a music and enjoyment for all who attend.

were carried away into captivity. The boy had, in ten minutes' time, torn away a hole in the chapparal, and hidden himself and his little sisfor the purpose, one suspended on each side of the the horse, with their heads just peeping out; and afterward is a wagon with a number of others, all snugly packed on the floor, and covered with deer-skins, bear-skins and other peltries. In passing through a town the wagon attracted sus-picton, and was haited and slightly searched by the officers of the law, but nothing was discovered contraband. With the strange instinct of their race, the young captives did not cry out or whim-per, or move a muscle; but laid as still as the young qualls in the chapparal when the hawk is hovering overhead.

The wagon was suffered to proceed, but in another town it was halted and searched again maps thoroughly, and the young Indians brought to light. For the vindication of the excellent f American law, it was necessary tha there should be a prosecution of the kidnspper and he was gently mulcted in the sum of \$100 and the good citizens of the place took away his captives from him, and they became "appren-ticed" unto them! It chanced that our little hero and heroine thus passed into the possession of a

At the end of this period they regained their liberty, and at once they set out together to return to their native valley. It was many days' journey for them, for they traveled afoot, but at last they arrived in sight of the village wherein they were born. By some means the news of their escape and return had preceded them, and the paren children were still alive.

The wanderers now approach the village. They enter, and are guided by friends to the paternal wigwam, for there are many changes since they saw the village last. Ascending the earthen dome, they go down the well-worn ladder in the centre, and seat themselves without a word. The father and mother give one hasty glance at them, but no more, and not a word is uttered. What the exceeding great joy of their hearts is, heaven and themselves alone know; but from all the speciator can read in their stern, passionless faces, he would not know that they had ever borne any children, or mourned them for years with that great and unforgetting sorrow that savages some-times know. An hour passes away, and still not a word is spoken, not even a single glance of rec-ognition exchanged.

ognition exchanged.

The returned captives sit in motionless silence, while the father and mother move about the lodge on their various duties. An hour and a half is gone. The parents turn now and then a sudder and stole look upon their children. Two hours or more clapse. The glances become more frequent and bolder. It is now perhaps three hours quant and bolder. It is now perhaps three hours since the captives entered, and yet not a whisper. But at last all the fullness of time of savage custom and savage etiquette is rounded and complete. The waiting hearts of the aged father and mother are full to bursting. Their eyes are filled with tears. They turn and call their children by name, they rush to them, they iall upon their necks, and altogether they mingle their tears, their strange outeries of joy, and their sobs.

To the reader this may seem extravagant and impossible, but, with the exception of minor particulars, it is a true story, illustrating a social custom of this most singular race. In receiving a guest the Uoneows frequently wait more than three hours before they address him. The substance of the above story was narrated to me by an American who was an eye-witness of the cap-

A Missouri scay, in the case of a man found with ten bullets in his head, decided that "he had been shot, or met some bad accident in some manner not just now known."

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S OPERA-HOUSE. The public of Washington is this week being favored at Ford's with a series of performances as entertaining as has been offered this season. Mrs. J. B. Booth is the artist to whom the theater-goers are indebted for those delightful entertainments, and it is greatly to the credit of the public beautiful and the public of th

that it is fully appreciating the feast that is being

When Mrs. Booth was announced to appear i When Mrs. Booth was announced to specific the character of Juliet, the exhibition of confidences she then evinced in her power was greatly the other of the old country upon the vaguest admired; for so difficult is the part to play, and so and most shallow indications, searching for the scattered links of their family's history. Most at mired; for so difficult is the part to play, and so few have succeeded in giving it a satisfactory portrayal, that it was considered hazardous for a lady comparatively new to the public to attempt a char acter the personation of which by Miss Neilson was still so fresh in the public mind. To play the part of the love-sick Juliot requires a combination of talents which nature has bestowed upon but few indeed. So nicely must the line be drawn between consistency and enthusiasm, in order to save the performance from ridicule and buriessue, that is a hopeful and comfortable reflection.

the performance from ridicule and burlesque, that she who succeeds in the endeavor must be accorded the possession of marvelous judgment indeed. The Juliet of Shakspeare must be beautiful, few are there who, though they can love and talk

Mrs. Booth is by no means perfect in he rpersona-tion of the role of the daughter of the haughty Capulets, yet she personates the character with a grace, a gentleness, a sincerity, a winning tender-ness and a brave energy, as occasion requires, that quite captivates her audience, and sends thom home fully satisfied with her efforts to play one of the most difficult characters the mind of a dra-matist ever conceived. Mrs. Booth cannot be termed a really beautiful woman, yet her features are mobile and brightly intelligent, and capable of assuming every expression necessary to har-monize with the sentiment of the lines she utters. Her best acting is in the bilcomy scene and that in which she takes the sleeping potion adminis-tored by Friar Lawrence. In the former she was nocently loving and passionate, without being insipid and over-girlish. Her clear voice was ex-quisitely modulated, and she spoke the lines that conveyed to her lover the dopth of her passion with a tenderness of tone and manner that elicited a murmur of admiration from the audience, which broke out into enthusiastic applause at the which broke out into enthusiastic appliause at the end of the scene that was only subduct when she soppeared before the footlights to bow her so-

inowledgments.

In the scene where Juliet swallows the sleeping potion, after her mind had conjured up the directal results of the act and the misgivings as to its efficacy, Mrs. Booth displayed a power that was almost hideous in its reality, and fairly made one shudder as she stood crazed at the sight of the imaginary visions passing before her. The scene created a furore, and when the curtain fell the applause was fairly deafening as she re-sponded to the recall that was as spontaneous and general as it was enthusiastic and deserved. Truly, if the indorsement of the public last night e taken as an evidence of Mrs. Boooth's ability to play the part of Juliet in a satisfactory man

So much space has been taken in noticing Mrs.
Booth's efforts that full justice cannot be aliotted to the Romeo of the occasion. To say that Mr.
Whoelook played it remarkably well is to accord him high praise, especially when a comparison between him and Mr. Booth in the same part can be made with no discredit to Mr. Whoelook. In be made with no discredit to Mr. Wheelock. In from Bleester, in Oxfordshire, England. The the scone where he slays Tybalt he displayed a force that was surprising. The bitter hatred lived at Cambridge, in 1640; but they are unforce that was surprising. The bitter hatred with which he overwhelmed the slayer of Mercutio was displayed with an earnestness almost terrible in its vehemence, and proves Mr. Wheelock to be an actor of great power. Another strong seene was the closing one at the vault of the Capulat where he size, I capulated the strength of the Market he size, I capulated the strength of the Market he size, I capulated the strength of the Market he size, I capulated the strength of the Market he size, I capulated the strength of the Market he size, I capulated the strength of the market and the strength of the strength of the strength of the market and the strength of the strength scene was the closing one at the vault of the Capulets, where he slays Juliet's expectant husband
and swallows the phial of poison. Indeed, so well
was the part played throughout that Mr. Wheelock quite shared the honors with the star, and
ock quite shared the honors with the star, and
ock quite shared applause and an enthusione of the most curious cases of this search
one of the most curious cases of this search

Price and Stanley are particularly deserving of praise for the careful manner in which they appreciate really fine acting.

THE NATIONAL The company has never had a superior in Wash-ington, and are a sure and effectual cure for the

THE COMIQUE continues to be thronged nightly by ha audience who scream their delight throughout the per-formance. The can-can is decidedly the sensa-

bill is offered to the patrons of the cosy Comique. POLICE COURT SKETCHES

THEODORE HANDY'S ECCENTRICITIES OTRER ITEMS. alley, a quiet little street, full of oyster shells and coal ashes. They sat down at the table with the honest intention of doing themselves justice. A dispute arose. Handy wanted to argue the point, and to convince O'Neal was the work of but a moment. He soired plate after plate and bomberded O'Neal and his wife out of the room. Then commenced a work of general destruction. Then commenced a work of general destruction. He brook the furniture, dashed in dishes to the floor, raved, fumed and swere until the neighbor. hood was aroused and an officer came to the resons. After a severe struggle Officer Heinline succeeded in jerking him into submission. He was brought to the Police Court and arraigned comfortably at Florence, engaged in public at-

Jos. Bolden deported himself to Catherine, his wife, in a manner so disagreeable to her that she forsook him and fled to the springs. After spendng some time there she returned, and has ever since been menaced by him. She appeared against him yesterday at the Police Court, and he was placed under bonds to keep the peace. Amanda Stewart was sentenced to six months is

ail for assault and battery on Jenny Fox.

LOCAL MISCELLANY. Yesterday morning Detective Coomes arrests a man named Armsted Berryman on a warrant sworn out by ex-Captain Warner, of a colored military organization, charging him with steal-ing some dags belonging to the company, which had been presented by some colored women. Mr. Closs, in consequence of the evidence not being conclusive, declined to prosecute.

R. A. Golden & Bro, sold yesterday 9,000 shad. at from \$12.50 to \$16 per hundred; 75,000 herrings. at from \$6 to \$7 per thousand. Eight thousand herrings were also sold in Georgetown, at from

Some burglars attempted to enter the dry

The approaching race between Honest John and Belle of Gettyaburg is attracting consider; able holics in sporting circles, and each horse has good backers. To-night pools will be sold at the National hotel, Prince Langley being master of coremonies. On Friday next will be allottened off at the same place pools for the first of the series of races to take place under the manage ment of the Washington Trotting Association TARGET SHOOTING. The President's Mounted Guard will celebrate their anniversary this (Wednestay) afternoon with a parade and target shooting at Analostan island, at three o'clock. They will shoot for the following prizes: Gold medal for best shot silver cents on a dollar, taking a legal discharge from the control of the control of the cents on a dollar, taking a legal discharge from the control of the cents o

Holmes, on the streets of Boston, "I am going to deliver my lecture in Lowell to-night." "I am glad of it; I dislike those Lowell people," re-

Jerra Verna, in his novel, "The Mysterious noon freight train at the time was backing up over the switch. The unfortunate man had not book in the other, and grapeshot never made his pencil tremble."

Island, says of a war cerrespondent: "He also over the switch. The unfortunate man had no time to notify the engineer, and he bens over to save his life by losing his foot. The train passed over him, but for some unexplained reason only crushed his foot.

THE Hartford Times is the only Democrati

AMERICAN PEDIGREES. The Home Journal has been investigating the subject, and says: Within the last two generations there have been printed in America a multitude of volumes upon the subject of family history. There is scarcely a family of any prominence which has not its book of alogy, compiled with long and assiduous research; and scores of our citizens have spent long years in digging among musty old docunents, in scraping the earth away from half-

It is a hopeful and comfortable reflection nowadays, when we are continually reminded by the men of science that the physical diseases and moral infirmities of men are entailed upon loving, innocent, conditing, tender, yet possess rare tact, judgment, counting and bravery. The trusting girl, who throws loving kisses from the balcony and talks like a simple child to the fickle.

There is such a thing as a commendable pride moon, must possess the cunning to deceive her parents when occasion requires, and to have the slimy tomb, and the possibility of awaking, as if from the dead, in a yawning grave and amid dead people's bones and ghostly gravestones. It is an easy matter to play the love-sick maiden, but how trees, for they may be sure that their unwritten family before it as a love, and take the property of the p ten family history is as long, and may be more ous lover, yet possesses the judgment and the bravery of Shakapeare's Judiet?

Mrs. Booth is by no means perfect in he rpersonation of the role of the daughter of the haughty

standing and adds hopefulness and dignity to our views of human destiny. An inquiry into the origin—whether gentle or simple—of those families whose names are most respected in America cannot be without interest tory of the Webster family is recorded in a small volume by the eminent lexicographer, Noah Webster, from the time of John Webster, who was Governor of Connecticut in 1856 Daniel Webster is from another ancestor was an early settler at E ., and came from Ormsby, Norfolk county, agland. The family of James Buchanan is Buchanan, came to America in the last century and took up his abode in Cumberland county,

gicide. The Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago, and other prominent bearers of this name, are descended, through several Colonial governors and other magistrates, it is said, from a cadet of the family of the Earl of Stafford. The Bowdoin family, from which Bowdoin College has its name, are the descendants of a Huguenot Pierre Baudouin, grandfather of Governor Bowdoin, of Massachusetts Bay Colony, whose daughter marrisd Sir John Temple, of Malden, Mass., a prominent figure in revolutionary history. He belonged to the ton were members, and of which the Dukes of Buckingham are a branch. Their descendants

bear the name of Bowdoin, in accordance with the will of Governor Bowdoin. The name of Prentiss, illustrated by the ora-tor, Sargent S. Prentiss, is first found in col-

after pedigree is the besief which has seized upon the minds of many, as soon as they awoke to the idea their families had an existence as families before they came to these shores, that played the parts assigned them.

Mrs. Booth will again appear as Juliet this the old country. The Houghton family, not many years ago, sent an agent over to England appreciate really fine acting. ancestors, who came to this country in 1640 THE NATIONAL.

Carneross & Dixey's minstrels again made it there was no property waiting for them to step jolly for those who visited the National last into. Among others, the Willough by and evening. From the rising of the curtain until lugraham families have formed associations the going down thereof the laughter was nearly for the purpose of investigating similar claims; the going down thereof the laughter was nearly for the purpose of investigating similar claims incessant, and if those present did not enjoy them re the heirs of the family of Chief Ju tice Holt, with singular credulity based their claim upon a pedigree which was entirely without foundation.

blues. This evening they appear in a new pro-DANTE'S EXILE. A strangely solemn feeling, says a writer in "Macmilian's Magazine," must come over the mind of any one who, wandering through the grass-grown streets of Ravenna, comes upon tion of the day. It is danced in long dresses by a the tomb of the greatest of many mighty sons number of very beautiful young ladies and after the most approved Paristan fashion. There will be a grand matine this afternoon, when a fine bill is aftered to its nations of the case Compleus. hard to understand. Dante in exile has a'ways been an example of the terrible from of fate upon man's shortsightedness. Of this, however, I will say nothing; it has been my A LAST YEAR'S BIRD CAUGHT-AND purpose to speak only of the occurrences of opment of his genius, To this his extle gard other evening. The latter resides in Foundry the crowning seal. It came at the time when aller, a quiet little street, full of oyster shells in mature life, and with mature powers, he felt

was brought to the Police Court and arraigned comfortably at Florence, engaged in public at on two charges, one for assaulting the officer and the other for the assault on O'Neal. Sentenced to four months in jail.

comfortably at Florence, engaged in public at fairs, a citizen among his fellow-citizens, would the other for the assault on O'Neal. Sentenced to four months in jail. only in the sight of a favored few; he would never have left us the majestic picture of the world as transformed by his mighty mind.
Dants in Florence would no doubt have become
a great name in Florentine literature, but never uld have had the same significance as Dante the undeserving exile. It was adversity that brought him face to face with the realities of things; from the furnace of affliction his beliefs and thoughts came out refined and purified his ideals endured a fierce conflict with calamity in which they could prevail only by their own inborn strength. Dante's love tended to make him a dreamer. Dante's love tended to make hin a pedant, but exile compelled him to bring his knowledge into use, to take his dreams as guides for life, or else abandon them forever. Dante was startled into self-knowledge by the blow that fell upon him.

IN HILLSTOWN township, Pa., last week, Mrs. Wilhelmina Roerig, formerly housekeeper At the twenty-fifth meeting of the Republic Association (co-operative) Monday night, \$5,000 (ten
shares) was sold at an average of 134 per cent.

In her room, kneeling by a chair, dead, with
an arriery cut and ber wrist nearly severed, for Dr. Henry Otto, of Philadelphia, was found while in one corner of the room was her little goods store of Solomon Fishman, on Seventh street northwest, yesterday morning, but the attempt was frustrated by the approach of Officers Shepherd and Dyson.

R. A. Golden & Bro, cold yesterday 2,000 shad, in the murder, as he had borrowed considerable sums of money from the murdered woman and lost them in speculations. Warns manipulating the windlags of a well

the other night a party who had been laying in by the police, let the handle slip when the bucket was half way up, and naturally enough received a chuck under the chin that knocked him over a neighboring fence. "Sold again," he muttered, as he climbed to his feet; "might anode—hic—better than to—hic—go foolin' roun' so much water. Betcher boots I'll stick

following prizes: Gold medal for best shot, silver medal for second best, and leather medal for worst shot. Captain Summy and Lieutenant Plant will compete for the leather medal. Governor Shepherd will present the medals. The friends of the troop are invited to witness the sport. As JACOB RUSSELL, of Lowellie, was walking along the track of the Utics and Block River railroad, he caught his foot between two of the iron rails. He tried his best to remove from

his position and it was found impossible. The

The Hartford Times is the only Demogratic newspaper which does not claim the resolt in Connecticut as a strictly party victory. It asserts that it was a great popular uprising to achieve great public ends, and could never have been brought about by one party alone.

The Chicago Tribune says that first-class care on penters in that city, who were employed a year ago at 35 per day, are now glad to get \$1.50 penters great public ends, and could never have been brought about by one party alone. THE Chicago Tribune says that first-class exr-